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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Biggs House, Ebbitt Ho Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchar 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. am! F street. In declaring in favor of shorter presidential campaigns the Cleveland Cham-

ber of Commerce has set an example that will probably be followed by other commercial bodies. "Coin" Harvey's name rarely appears in print these days. The alleged prize fighters seem to have captured the space

In newspapers which he once filled as

transient curiosity. sentatives of the administration to deny that the State Department had sent an ultimatum to Great Britain regarding

the Venezuelan affair. The party hangers-on who presented their "claims" for places on the Board of Public Works and were denied, regerd the "captivating smile" of the Mayor as "a blank barren ideality."

The Republican authorities of Phila delphia are selling a 3 per cent. popular loan rapidly. If Mr. Cleveland is forced to further increase the public debt he should engage the Republican officials of Philadelphia to negotiate it.

Mayor's assigns for his appointment of city engineer is that "no other man in the party had any qualifications whatever." Still, he might have tried some other man who has not proved that he has no qualifications

It is said that Pope Leo has written a letter to the authorities of the Catholic do so. Church in this country condemning religious congresses. His Holiness does not need any religious congress to assist him in promulgating ecclesiastical dog-

The advance in the price of silver attributed to the fact that Russo-French and Japanese financiers have been making large loans of silver to China, and that there is an improved demand for the white metal in India, due to large exports of wheat, jute and other products from that country

A banker at the convention in Atlanta spoke of the President as being "wise and courageous." It must have taken a queer quality of courage to make a deal with a foreign syndicate under which bonds which he sold for 104 were subsequently disposed of for over 120. The less President has of that sort of courage the better for the country.

The popular belief that the charter has been systematically worked in the in terest of contractors should have mad the Mayor exceedingly careful in his appointment of a city engineer. Instead of that he has appointed a man who, be sides having been a contractor himself has had such relations with them as bring him under suspicion.

announced to speak at Atlanta about Cuban affairs, may not care whether or not he shall please the administration: still, It may be well to remind him that | great people, but we do not always rise Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-general has said that the expression of sentiments in favor of the revolutionists should not be indulged by American citizens lest offense should be given to a friendly government.

The people of the thriving city of Fort Wayne are making a great success of their centennial celebration. Indeed, they seem to be giving themselves up to celebrating the auspicious event. It is one of the growing number of thriving cities in Indiana, and one which its enterprising people will keep in the front | the press and among the people to in line of the municipalities which are contributing so much to the prosperity and tennial celebration anywhere. progress of the State.

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, has written a book in which he declares that the officers of the regular army were on the verge of a general mutiny when ordered to stop the interference of the Debs mobs with the running of railroads. The Mayor should make haste to give his authority lest he be judged to be the victim of his imagination. When he is presenting evidence to sustain his strange assertion he might, as a matter of general interest, inform the people what influences were brought to bear upon the army officers to cause them to abandon the proposed mutiny and to perform their duties with the usual

on his appointments for the Board of Public Works. It is safe to say at the | 052,276. At the close of September, 1894, been named. Mr. Downing is a man of ing obligations in Europe for interest, ber is well spoken of and has had ex- of merchandise purchased abroad during perience which should be valuable. Mr. the past nine months. mow him. His professional acquire- off than we were at the close of Septem-

udged by its merits as time shall pass. THE PROPOSED INDIANA CENTEN-NIAL CELEBRATION.

casion might be made interesting and in- | owe if it has been expended in living. liberal and creditable way it had better not be undertaken at all. The Lafayette

Courier voices this feeling thus: The proposition looking to the celebrasition to be held at Indianapolis in 1900 is not meeting with encouragement, and the indications are that the hopes of the pro-moters of the proposed enterprise will not be long sustained. If an attempt should seriously made to carry out the scheme it would necessarily be with the under-standing that the people of the State were to be taxed for an immense sum of money to provide for the expenses such as the exhibition would require, and it may be set down as a certainty that public opin ion is opposed to any such proceeding This feeling is not the outgrowth of pro vincial prejudice or niggardliness, nor lac of State pride, but is based on the stul orn fact that such a large expenditure fo spectacular effect cannot be afforded . . Indiana cannot afford to go into the exposition business except on an elab-orate plan and scope, and that would nean an expenditure greatly in excess of what the people are able or willing to pay for the luxury. A second-rate affair would e worse than nothing, and inasmuch as there is no intermediate ground, the only

way to decide the matter is to abandon i

in its infancy.

The Journal is of opinion that it i much too soon to urge the abandonment of the proposed celebration. In fact, the movement has a legal status which pre cludes the adoption of that course, at least until the next Legislature shall meet. The last Legislature, by joint resolution of both houses, directed the Governor to appoint a commission of thirty members, "which shall, after full investigation and consideration, report It was not necessary for the repre- to the next session of the General Asproper realization of this project." resolution does not contemplate the possibility of abandonment of the project by the commissioners. They have no authority to drop the matter nor even to report in favor of its abandonment. Its function is to formulate a plan for the celebration and report to the next Legis lature. Then if that body should decide that the matter had better be dropped it can so order or can kill it by refusing to make any appropriation. The action of the Legislature will probably depend largely on the attitude of the press and people in the matter, and on the character of the report submitted by The reason which a friend of the the commission. If the press and people do not show the requisite amount of interest, or if it should appear from the report of the commission that the celebration would cost the State more than it could afford, the Legislature could drop the matter without dishonor though the Journal is decidedly of the opinion that it would be a mistake to

The Courier says "the movement is not meeting with encouragement," but does not give any reason for this opinion Certainly the first meeting of the commissioners was full of encouragement and many of the papers have spoken of the movement in terms of warm ap proval. The Kokomo Tribune of the 15th

This great historic event is of the highest importance to the people of Indiana, and they will favor commemorating It on a grand scale, commensurate with the diglar interest in the event is growing and the people are ready to co-operate heartily with the commission, and their nandate will be to make the most of this

What reasons the Tribune may have for thinking that popular interest in the movement is growing the Journal does not know any more than it does the Courier's reasons for thinking that it is not meeting with encouragement. The truth is, there has not been time yet to ascertain the feeling of the people, much ess to create a favorable popular sentiment on the subject. The fact that the last Legislature of its own motion unanimously adopted a resolution putting the movement on foot shows that the people's representatives thought well of it and the Journal believes that when the matter is fully and fairly placed before them the people themselves will in-

We need in Indiana more State pride and less sectional and provincial jealousy. We are a great State and a to our opportunities. The proposed celebration is really a great opportunity to do something worthy of the State, but it will be a lost one unless the press an people give the movement united and hearty support. So far as the Journal is concerned it is not actuated by local considerations. If the celebration can more appropriately or more conveniently be held in some other city than Indianapolis so let it be. The Journal will abate nothing of its hearty support of th movement. Meanwhile, it remains to be seen if there is enough State pride in duce them to favor the holding of a cen

THE FIRST FRUITS.

During the first nine months of the resent calendar year the excess of in ports over exports was \$43,052,276. Durng the corresponding period of 1894 the excess of exports over imports was \$73,-

This means that during the first rin months of 1894 we sold \$73,028,234 more of merchandise to other nations than we purchased of them. It means, further, that during the nine months of 1895 ending with September we pur chased of other countries \$43,052,276 more of their goods than we sold them of ours. It means, further, that our purchases in the nine months of 1895 have been so large that they have wiped out the fa-Mayor Taggart is to be congratulated | vorable trade balance of \$73,028,234 and established an unfavorable one of \$43,outset that a better board has never | we had over \$73,000,000 to go toward payextensive acquaintance with affairs such | freightage and the expenditures of touras those with which the board must ists. At the close of September, 1895, in deal. He is a broad-gauge man who has | addition to the interest, freights and won the confidence of the business men | tourists' expenditures, we had over \$43,of the city. The other Democratic mem- | 000,000 to pay for the increased quantity

ore is not so widely known as Mr. | Practical people understand from Downing, but he is highly spoken of as | these figures that in our trading with a man and an architect by those who foreign nations we are \$116,080,510 worse ber, 1894. There are a few theorists who

year closes and they have earned more Many papers throughout the State prosperous. On the other hand, they

In this case we have expended in same time there is a feeling that unless | all kinds of fabrics, pottery, glass, wool, for the same kind of merchandise made at home. And now gold and securities must be sent away to pay the balance owed abroad.

This increased consumption of foreign merchandise, as indicated by the hostile trade balance, is the first fruit of the Democratic tariff law. The later fruits will come in due time.

THE FARMERS AND NATURAL GAS.

The efforts of Natural Gas Supervisor Leach to enforce the law against the wasting of gas are likely to meet with opposition from an unexpected quarter. The act of 1891 declares flambeau lights unlawful, and prohibits their use by any company, corporation or person. It is unquestionably a very wasteful use of gas, and any plan for husbanding the supply of gas ought, if possible, to include their prohibition. But it is said the farmers in Madison county who are joint stockholders in local gas companies refuse to comply with the supervisor's order and will stand suit before they will extinguish the flambeaux on their farms. They say that in addition to the light which the burners afford and which is a great convenience in certain kinds of farm work, they are useful in attracting and destroying milions of insects that prey upon farm

The farmers' reasons for wishing to he legal aspect of the case, but it is by no means certain that they have not got the law on their side. They claim that the articles of association under which they incorporated and drilled wells give them the right "to use gas for all farm purposes." If this is so, and if their articles of incorporation were filed before the law of 1891 was passed it is by no means certain that they have not a right to use flambeaux. Such a right, once granted by their articles of incorporacould not be revoked by an act of the

There is another view of the case which light raise a nice question of law. At mmon law the owner of land owns everything in and under it in the way of minerals. The State cannot restrict the owner of land from mining coal or quarrying stone upon it and making any use of them that pleases him, wasteful or otherwise. No State has ever assumed to prevent the waste of petroleum, and it would hardly be contended that a land owner could not bore a well on his farm, and, if he found oil, let it run to waste if he chose to, unless it could be shown that he was thereby robbing his neighbors. It is difficult to see why natural gas does not come under the same rule. It is a mineral product as much as coal or oil, and if the possession of land carries with it the right to use these minerals as the owner sees fit i should include natural gas as well. In this view of the case it is doubtful if the State has a right to say that a farmer may not make any use he may choose of gas produced on his own land, no matter how wasteful.

Finally, as the State never reserved to tself the ownership of any minerals within its borders or any right of eminent domain over them, has it any more right to legislate against the waste of natural gas than it has against the waste

of timber or of corn fodder? AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE STUPIDITY.

When it was made to appear that the reasury receipts for September were aree millions in excess of the expenditures there went up a shout of triumph the Cleveland and Democratic The Democratic tariff and tax aw, it was claimed, had at length reached a point where it would afford sufficient money with which to run the o foreign syndicates. Those who watch treasury transactions in Washington at once gave out figures which proved that the treasury gain had been forced by postponing the payment of drafts which were due. Such correspondents asserted that if all of the liabilities due in September had been discharged there would be a deficit. Thereupon the Cleveland and Democratic editors pounced upon such correspondents and denounced them as reckless partisans who would injure the credit of the country to make point against the administration.

Subsequent developments show that the correspondents were right-that for some purpose which cannot be fathomed the treasury officials have been doing just what has been alleged against them. The figures of the treasury show that at the close of business Oct. 15 the deficit during the first fifteen days of that month was \$9,484,667. It is said that an effort will now be made to keep the deficit of October down to \$7,000,000. What is the object of the treasury officials in trying to make it appear that the revenues are larger than they are Is it their purpose to make the people

by withholding payments due at the end of a month until the first of the next? believe that the Democratic tariff and tax law is a better revenue maker than it is? Is it possible that Mr. Carlisle and his subordinates have not yet dearned that the revenues under the present laws re inadequate? It does not seem possible when there has been a deficit at the close of every month except two for two years or more. If they realize this fact no good can come from suppressing it as, sooner or later, it will compel the egotiation of another loan. Three and a half months of the present fiscal year show a deficit of \$19,000,000, which means deficit of over \$50,000,000 for the year. That amount of additional revenue must e obtained by new taxation, or another loan must be put upon the market. To

The various parties of engineers which have been making surveys to establish our right to the Alaska which we purchased and paid good money for report

prehensible sturidity.

tain the claim of Great Britain to the favorable an opinion of the new board | them is evidence of prosperity, but the | most valuable part of that territory. puts it in a position where it can be number of such is less than it was ten As a matter of fact, Great Britain has years ago. The people of the world no claim to any portion of it. We bought know better. They know that when the | the land of Russia and received a title in which the boundaries were specified. than they have expended they have been | Those boundaries Great Britain recoghave spoken approvingly of the proposed know that when all they have earned Russia was still the owner of Alaska, Indiana centennial celebration in the will not pay what they have expended Great Britain would not be putting in year 1900. The propriety of the sugges- | for living, that they owe debts here and | a claim now. It is because this governtion is obvious, and it is generally con- there which they must pay, they are ment has been "worked" on two occaceded that if properly carried out the oc- poorer in reality by the amount they sions where boundaries were disputed that she comes now with a claim for the most valuable part of Alaska, knowing tageous in advertising the State. At the | Europe millions of dollars this year for | that the Cleveland administration could be induced to arbitrate or to comprothe idea is to be carried out in a broad, etc., which in former years has been paid | mise, and well knowing that whatever may be conceded will be clear gain.

> There is a brutal candor in the statement of the Charleston (S. C.) News as to the purpose of those for whom it speaks in regard to the disposition which shall be made of the colored voters in South Carolina, which is as follows:

We shall continue to count the colored male inhabitants in two ways-first, we shall count them as forming the basis of representation in Congress; and, second we shall count them out as effective vot-ing material at the polls by such technically legal means as will not bring us conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

In 1861 there was no more definite declaration of a purpose to ignore the Constitution and government of the United States than is contained in the foregoing extract.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the well-known correspondent of the Chicago Record, now in New York, in his dispatch published yesterday said of General Harri-

General Harrison would be gratified to know the respect and confidence that is felt for him and the thorough indorsement that is given his administration by bus-iness men of all shades of political opinion and preference. While the politicians New York as well as elsewhere would be likely to oppose his nomination with all their vigor, the business men could not better satisfied with the selection of any other candidate.

The cheerful unanimity with which Democratic papers throughout the counry construe the recent election in this city as a defeat of General Harrison shows great anxiety to get him out of the way politically. If the able outside editors could take the sense of intelligent Democrats in this city they would learn that whether General Harrison is in out of the way politically does not depend in the slightest degree on the late election. His fortunes were not in that

Ex-Governor Foraker, that there may not be any misunderstanding, has chaltion, would become a vested right and lenged Senator Brice to meet him in joint debate. Senator Brice, however, knows that Wall street is a safer place for him than debating in Ohio with the man who will succeed him in the Senate.

The summer wades like the charm of ome aged beauty, and already Jack Frost s applying his rogue to her cheeks with the skill and grace of a professional maid.

Greenfield Republican. No doubt the editor intended to say 'wanes" and "rouge," but the printer fixed

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Green or Black? "I want some tea," said the lady who one of the best customers.

"Yes'm," said the boy who had been promoted from the delivery wagon. "Irish Hill or Yaller Bridge?" As the boy is the support of an aged mother, he was merely put back to driving.

Meteorological. Peddler-Want a fine barometer, that will tell you all about the weather? Cheap. Wouldn't-be Customer-Naw. Got no for it. Whenever the janitor turns the steam on full head, I know it is going to

be fair and warmer, and vice versa. What

do I want of a barometer? Will She!

"What I want to know," asked the cornfed philosopher of his assembled listeners. is whether the alleged new woman will ever attain the right of having her hat knocked off at the theater by the indignant man sitting behind her?"

One for the Britisher.

"It is queer you English have such difficulty in seeing through an American joke." "It is, indeed. Most of them are thin enough to be transparent."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

In one of his astronomical lectures Prof. Proctor once said that 300,000 worlds the People have wondered how Queen Victoria managed to keep track of all the royal birthdays. At last the secret is out. A secretary attends to all such matters, In the twenty-six weeks of Paderewski's cond American tour the receipts for adission to his concerts were \$180,000. No nder that the great planist contemplates

making several farewell tours. It is common enough in England to find women in "booking" offices and now they are beginning to appoint them as station agents. In Spain women guard the railroad crossings and add to the picturese ness of the scene, as they wave flags of safety as the trains creep by.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Barnato were unable to break into European society, despite their immense riches, until Sir Edgar Vincent took them up and gave them a send-off in Paris. Vincent, who is a rich man himself, holds the position of governor of the Ottoman Bank of Constantinople. Gustav Freitag ordered in his will that stored to the writers or their heirs and that nothing of his own should be published that he had not intended to be printed. "What is not finished or is a failure," he wrote, "does not belong to the market, and I do not wish to annoy readers by my youthful efforts.

Felix Faure, President of France, receives daily many curious letters. among them he finds many protests from discontented Frenchmen who accuse Faure of too great a fondness for hobnobing with royalty. It is hard to satisfy the French people. Faure is probably as good a re-sublican as France ever begot. President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, says

that the number of poor young men who is larger than ever before and is increasing every year. He says: "There is no place where a man is more esteemed for what he is and what he does than at col-lege. The man who in part supports himself is just as much respected as those who have easier times in their college year." A cargo of nearly three million feet o

imber was loaded at Port Townsend Wash., a week ago for Delagoa Bay, South Africa. It was destined for use in the es in the interior. One usually thinks of Africa as having no searcity of timber.
But it is most probably the means of cutting it that are lacking. American lumber finds a good market in most of the forest covered islands of the West Indies for the

the Confederate army, "General Mahone attempt to make the people believe that as he appeared before Petersburg in 1864 more revenue is not needed is an incom- ; and 1865. He was already famous throughout the army for his fighting qualities, for his peppery temper, and for his many eccentricities. My duty as surgeon took me frequently past his headquarters, and one

trange performance at Mahone's tent. had baked a pan of sour and heavy biscuits for breakfast, and Mahone, by way of an object lesson, had set the cook down to eat all of his own product. The negro ate away as fast as possible, and Mahone kept up his patrol until the last biscuit had disappeared. The performance was characteristic of the eccentric but termined little man who hit upon strange method of punishment."

THE STATE PRESS.

Mayor Taggart will probably be the Democratic party's candidate for Governor next year, and he will then and there round out his skyrockety political career by being beaten so badly that he will not know whether he is on foot or horseback .- Lafayette Courier.

One election doesn't decide a great question or reform any more than one swallow struggling for ascendency in this countrycivil service reform and the enforcement of law. Keep your eye on the Roosevelts. They cannot be downed by one election, or two, or half a dozen. The principles they dvocate are certain to prevail some day -LaPorte Herald.

It is a significant sign of the times that most newspapers can see good in the party to which they do not belong, and can judge with a certain degree of fairness the acts of officials who belong to the opposite party Governor Matthews has done his duty well, and is entitled to the respect of Indianaians, and the Review respects him for his honesty and integrity of purpose. If any one can get partisanship out of that, he is welcome to it.—Elkhart Review.

It has been suggested that this booming of Tom Taggart for Governor may be a little premature, on the ground that if he makes a good Mayor and enforces the law he is apt to become the most unpop man in Indianapolis. May be something in this. It will be recalled that ex-Mayor Denny had a great boom for Governo when he was elected Mayor two years ago Now who is brave enough to suggest him for Governor? Yet Mayor Denny enforced

the law .- Frankfort Times. "It seems that the "tilting board" has ome into general use in American politics. tion will be before it occurs. It is interesting to observe with what com the defeated party takes its defeat, and on the other hand, the successful party is leaving off much of its tin horn rejoicing all of which indicates improvement in the condition of our politics. The removal of "whoop and hurrah" from politics will be hard upon the heeler and ward worker,

The significance of the Democratic victory in Indianapolis beyond the limits of that city was greatest the night of the election. Democrats were unduly elated and the Rpeublicans unwarrantably alarmed as to the far-reaching effect of the election who was also handicapped by the unpopularity that is sure to attach to any adthat city. The result of last Tuesday's election is now better understood as being of local significance only. It may have the effect of rallying Republicans who have tions next year will be carried by party as easily as were those of last Notion to Republican administrations in other cities that they are not so stron renched in office as to permit of factions quarreling or reckless exercise of authority in any direction .- Terre Haute Tribune,

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

They Pledge Themselves to Assist in Suppressing Disreputable Resorts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The proceedings of the National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers to-day were conducted behind closed doors. Plans were discussed for a more thorough organization of liquor interests throughout the country. The speeches were made by many delegates reviewing the fight made by temperance organizations, and the evident concentration of the movement at more radical steps for protection of their at Washington to combat the temperance novement was urged, and it was asserted that without some such action the effect of movement would be soon felt in "the shaking of the liquor interests from center The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Morrisse;

Syracuse, N. Y.; first vice president Richard Patterson, of Philadelphia; second vice president, S. H. Carroll, of Michigan; third vice president, August Koehle New Jersey; secretary, Robert J. Halle of Chicago, re-elected; treasurer, J. W. Howard, of St. Louis. P. H. Nolan, for merly Eastern organizer for the association, was elected chief organizer. The executive committee was announced as follows: Major Charles Sheridan, Connecti cut; Anton H. Auber, Delaware; E. L. Jor dan, District of Columbia; J. F. Gaintz, III F. Lally, Minnesota: North Carolina, and John Weiss, Ohio. Cleveland, C., was chosen as The constitution was amended in several minor respects and reports of State associations reviewed the work of local organing the association to resist all lawmaking power that may attempt to levy unequ pose all unjust restrictions on the liquor traffic. The resolutions closed: "We em phatically denounce all illicit and disrep-utable resorts which may be tolerated for the community, desecrate the Sabbath and cast an odium on the legitimate trade, and e, therefore, pledge ourselves to assist in An elaborate banquet was tendered the delegates this evening. They will meet in Philadelphia to-morrow and New York Fri-

day, as the guests of the local liquor bodies. CONDEMNED BY THE POPE.

Catholics Must Not Participate in Congresses of Religions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. ...-Pope Leo has written an important letter to the Catholic hierarchy of America, condemning the assemblage of congresses of religions. The letter has been delivered to Archbishor Ryan, of this city, and to all other archhishops. It was the main subject conforts at secrecy were successful in keeping the Pope's letter from publicity. What steps the archusnops took cannot be learned, but with the views of the Pope thus clearly expressed it is doubtless that the American church will anathematize congresses of religions in the same way that interdiction was placed on Catholi Odd Fellows and other secret societies The congress of religions held at Chicago as a feature of the world's fair was th most notable gathering of that character in recent years, bringing together not only sects of Christianity, but also Hindoor gathering was so notable that its proectors have expected it would lead to further congresses of all sects and creeds Whether Pope Leo's disapproval is particularly in reference to the Chicago congress cannot be learned, but as that has been by far the most conspicuous gathering the kind, the letter will be viewed with special reference to it.

Satolli Not Going to Rome.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- It was authoritatively stated to-day that the recent reports of Mgr. Satolli's purpose to go to Rome to attend the Pope's jubilee in January next were untrue. Dr. Rooker, secretary to the delegate, says Mgr. Satolli has not determined to go to Rome at that time or at any future time, nor has he even considered such a trip. He has received no request from the Vatican to present himself, and he has asked for no leave of ab such as would be necessary. The has been used as the basis of specusatolli's visit, it being stated that he would not again return to America, but would succeeded by another prelate. In view the fact that he is not going in January, all these speculative stories are inventions

Famous Ex-Confederate III. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.-John McIntosi Kell, Adjutant-general of the State and fa-mous as the executive officer of the Con-lederate commerce destroyer Alabama, is sly ill at his he

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND CABI-NET WILL START NEXT MONDAY.

Suits Growing Out of the Alcohol Tax Clause of the Tariff Law-The Judge Long Pension Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Secretary Hoke Smith saw the President to-day and consulted his convenience about the coming visit of Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet to the Atlanta exposition. Afterwards Vice President Baldwin, of the Southern railway, called on the Secretary and the preliminary arrangements for the trip were made. The presidential party will leave Washington in a special train over the Southern railway at 11 p. m., Monday, the 21st, and will arrive at Atlanta at 4 o'clock the next afternoon The President will be accompanied by mem bers of his Cabinet and their wives, and by Private Secretary Thurber and wife. Mrs. Cleveland has not yet decided to go. The presidential party will leave Atlanta on the evening of Wednesday, the 23d, after the reception at the Capital City Club. No def-inite hour of departure has been fixed, but it is presumed that it will be at 12 or 1 o'clock. It is expected that the special train will arrive in Washington between 6 and 7 o'clock, Thursday evening. The train will pass through Charlottesville, Lynchburg and Danville, Va.; Salisbury and Charlotte, N. C.; Spartansburg and Greenville, S. C., and Gainesville, Ga.

THE TAX ON ALCOHOL.

Suits Against the Government Involving Over Four Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The brought in the Court of Claims to recover taxes imposed by the government on alcohol used in medicinal compounds and in the arts will probably come up at the session of the court, which begins next week Under the present tariff law alcohol used in medicinal compounds and in the arts was to be free from taxation under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Owing to the difficulty of carying out the law, however, and on the representation that it would open the way for wholesale fraud, the Secretary declined to make regulations, and, despite the proothers using alcohol exempt from taxation by the terms of the tariff law, the tax lected. In this way it is estimated that during the fifteen months the law has \$5,000,060 have been collected on alcoho that would have been exempt had the others have paid the taxes, but have carefully retained evidences of the am paid, and two test suits, one by a firm o other by a New York hat firm, have been brought into Court of Claims to re-cover. The briefs of the complainants have been filed and Assistant Attorney-general Dodge is preparing the case of the govern-The Long Pension Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-In his motion for the advancement of the Judge Long pension case, on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, the Attorney-general indicates briefly the position his office will take in the matter. He says: "There are, as we have seen, very strong reasons for holding that where a title has passed, or the rights of innocent third persons have supervened, or there has been a very great lapse of time without question, the decisions of the head of an executive departtransactions wholly ended, where credit has been given or money paid over, there should be no recognized right of review save for fraud or manifest illegality. Bu here the matter is one that involves future recurring payments of money there ould not lightly overrule their predssors, but when satisfied and con that error has been committed and that there is no legal warrant for the demanded, it would seem to be their duty, as well as their right, to rectify the error. The recognition of the power in such cases involves no destruction of vested rights, no impairment of the obligations of contracts, and no abridgement of the equities of third persons."

The Army Well Equipped. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The annual rearmy shows that during the year the army was liberally and promptly supplied with necessary articles of clothing and ipage of satisfactory quality. The cavforeign armies. The average cost per hea was \$94.44 for cavalry horses and \$148.04 for artillery horses. Owing to the considerable reduction in the allowance for draft and pack animals made possible by the cessaon of Indian wars on the Rio Grande, large saving has been made in the appr riation for such stock. The ngs at posts were as follows: Fort Croo Fort Myer, Va., \$45,600; Little Rock, Ark., \$116,600; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., \$14.820 Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., \$21,383; For Bliss, Tex., \$9,000; Fort Sheridan, Ill., \$11,759.

Doings of Spiritualists. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The National

Spiritualistic Convention to-day referred the committee on resolutions. There was considerable discussion over efforts to compe railroads to grant half fare to Spiritualistic clergymen, the matter finally being referred to the incoming board of trustees.

It was agreed to set aside a day to be known as "National Association day," at the camp meeting. The proposition to esediums against persecution was adopt-It was the unanimous opinion of speakers that Sunday-schools should be crovided for the children so that they may e defended from the doctrines of orthodox eachers and be inculcated with the princiles of spiritualism. Favorable action was taken on the proposition to raise a fund for the establishment of a national school teach spiritualism.

The Deficit Now Over \$10,000,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The statement in these dispatches regarding the financial condition of the treasury at the middle of this month was literally vindicated to-day partment, the deficit for the ounted to \$10,167,466,55. The deficit of the fiscal year rises about \$20,000,000. Inquiry the Journal correspondent disclosed the fact that the Posto ffice Department will tomorrow present a deficiency of \$1,000,000, so that if the treasury officials will to-morrow make a faithful statement, the defic for the month will amount to over \$11,000,000

Increase in Postoffice Receipts. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- The Postoffice Department has compiled the receipts of the thirty leading cities of the United States for the third quarter of the year 895, and a most gratifying increese is shown. The total receipts for the guarter ended Sept. 30 were \$7,400,449, against 6,733,719 for the same quarter in 1894, an increase of 9.9 per cent. Every city shows an increase. Postal officials say these re-ceipts are a sure index of business throughout the country.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- All of the mem-Morton and Postmaster-general Wilson, gathered at the White House at noon today in answer to a summons from the President, and the first informal Cabinet meeting for several months was held, prob-ably for the purpose of enabling the he state of business in their departments

Belyn Lockwood in Trouble. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- A preliminary nearing of a criminal libel suit brought against Mrs. Belva Lockwood, a former residential candidate, by Robert E. I., ed her of tack-

day. Mrs. Lockwood was held for the gran jury, although when on the witness stand she denied every allegation.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Indiana post masters were appointed to-day as follows: At Aix, Jasper county, James Wiseman, vice W. L. Wood, resigned; at Hopedale, Carroll, county, D. W. Hoover, vice Elisha Green, resigned. Dr. C. Stemen, of Fort Wayne, is in the city to-day attending a special meeting of the board of trustees of the American Uni-

The State Department has received from Embassador Patenotie, of France, the in-vitation of the French republic to take part in the French exposition of 1900, which is to usher in the twentieth century.

DON'T WANT OUR SILVER.

Canadian Bankers Protest Against an American "Nuisance."

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- A dispatch from fontreal to the Evening Post says: Messrs. W. R. Weir, president of the Ville Marie Bank, and President McDougall, general nanager of the Quebec Bank, have just returned from Ottawa, where they had an in-terview with Finance Minister Foster about the American silver nuisance. They claim that a large amount of American silver and small silver certificates are in circulation in Canada, the amount being variously estimated at from three-quarters of a mi to three million and a half of dollars, displacing that amount of Canadian currency which has a gold basis, while the Amer ican certificates are only payable in The deputation pointed out this dis ment was causing the banks great loss and nconvenience, and asked Mr. Foster's advice and assistance in abating what was fast growing to be a nulsance. The Minister of Finance called attention to the fact that the remedy was largely in the hands of the banks themselves, and if they re-fused to take American currency except at a discount tradesmen would very soon rea discount tradesmen would very soon re-fuse it at par, but he promised to look into the matter and see if there was any way in which he could help the banks.

## ONLY SAFE STANDARD

JUDGE ALDRIDGE, OF TEXAS, TELLS BANKERS IT IS GOLD.

He Says the "16 to 1 Dreamers" Are Monometallists and the Other Fellows the Only Bimetallists.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.-The second day's session of the American Bankers' Association was called to order this morning by President O'Dell and the convention proceeded to business after prayer by the Rev. J. W. Heidt. Chairman E. W. Pullen read an extensive report from the executive council in reference to a number of proposed changes in the wording of the constitution. The question of annual dues After the announcement by the presiden of a barbecue tendered to the delegates Thursday afternoon, Judge George N. Aldredge, of Dallas, Tex., was introduced and delivered an address on the currency, which was received with enthusiastic applause, and pronounced the hit of the con-

"The proposition that this government

hould coin silver for the world in unlimit

ed amount at double its market value is so repugnant to the common sense of mankind," said Mr. Aldredge, "that it ought to ssary to discuss it, and would t for the fact that a port ave been misled by its apperudice and by the space of sophists." He pointed o ling nations of the earth, after untarily adopted the single gold stan andard, and we are driven by this la to the use of silver alone. All gold standard countries use large amounts of silve and no silver standard country uses an whatever. As the is the use of the metals, to be fought to a finish, next year, whether we will remain under a standard, with actual bimetallism in among the people, gold and silver circulating freely without discrimination against either, or shall we have a so-called standard at the mints and nowhere els The battle is between substance and s in fact and those who want is in nan who would bring to its aid the power of the government to keep it good and they are ts enemies, who, by the unlimited coinparity by the government and thereby the ratio of 16 to 1. It is enabled to do this because, under this law, it can restrict the amount coined, and, being vested with this control, it undertakes to make every good money. The moment the governme its ability to protect the money issue gone, and a silver dollar then rests on merit and is worth 60 cents. In refutation of the contention that gol has appreciated, and thereby depreciate have declined at the same time or in the same degree, nor has any article mentioned remained uniformly depressed, and that assigned for these results. Cont part of the country from 3 per cent, pe month to 6 and 8 per cent. per ann 'gold bugs' did that. The South and West have saved more on the decline of interest than they have lost in the decline in wh an honest standard among an honest peo-ple, where money is plentiful. It is lower in London than in any other spot on the lobe, because her standard is stable and her commercial integrity has been care of her statesmen and her people

Aldredge charged that it is to 1 man is after, and said, in con "Allow me to say that our country no danger of repudiation. This 16 to On low lands, in the night thme, a d miasma accumulates, but when the sun climbs over the hilltops and its purifying rays into the bottom the miasma is dispelled. The atmos sweetened and made wholesome go forth to their daily vocation urance of health. In spite of all the i that have afflicted us, in gogism on the stump and in the legi-Our factories are taxed to their with orders, and wages of their er have beer everywhere voluntarily rais Prices which had been depressed by panic are improving. Sinister disconte with all her imps, is fleeing before the be nign presence of prosperity, and in after rears the heresies of to-day will only be remembered as a troubled dream American people are honest and pa pon this rock we build our faith, and al the ages and agencies of truth are our for the superstructure."
At the conclusion of Judge Al speech the enthusiasm which it oc broke out in three hearty cheers. On motion, the speech was ordered printed and sent to every national, State and private

Rahwn and that of Mr. James T. Howen-stein, the founder of the association, will be the first order of business in the morn-National Institute of Architects. 15.-Vice-Pre George B. Post, of New York, pres ond day's session of the Nati ight for Atlanta. Ga. The institute lisened to papers by Norman S. Patton, The usual nomination committees for offi cers to serve the ensuing year were lected. It is considered almost a certain that George B. Post, of New York, will elected president. W. C. Smith, of Nas in that city next year to attend as a bou

bank in the United States. The conve

adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9: